Joint Logistics Course

Army Logistics University
Fort Lee, Virginia
Who Are We?

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### Federal Budget

#### Spending (Total = 4 Trillion)
- Social Security: 983 Billion
- DOD: 764 Billion
- Unemployment / Affordable Care Act: 628 Billion
- Medicare: 583 Billion
- Medicaid: 351 Billion
- Interest on Debt: 283 Billion
- Health and Human Services: 80 Billion
- Education: 70 Billion
- VA: 65 Billion
- Housing Urban Development (HUD): 41 Billion
- State: 40 Billion
- Homeland Security: 38 Billion
- Energy: 27 Billion
- Justice: 27 Billion
- Foreign Aid: 22 Billion
- NASA: 18 Billion

#### Revenues (Total = 3.3 Trillion)
- Income Tax: 47 %
- Payroll Tax: 34 %
- Corporate Tax: 11 %
- Remaining: 8 %
  - Tariffs
  - Excise Tax
  - Fed Reserve Security Holdings

FY 16 = 700 Billion Deficit

If sequestration kicks in, it will lower the Deficit to 450 Billion by cutting all Federal Spending

### Key Figures
- US Debt is 18 Trillion
- US GDP for 2015 is 17.9 Trillion
Debt Holders

Who Owns U.S. Debt?
(March 31, 2013: $16.8 trillion total federal debt)

- Other foreign nations, 19%
- Federal Reserve, 12%
- China, 8%
- Other federal gov, 13%
- Social Security funds, 16%
- All others, 17%
- Mutual Funds, 6%
- State & local gov, 3%
- Japan, 7%

FactCheck.org
Know Your Audience

Chief
AMC
NMCB
CJTF
SPO

Life Support
Classes of Supply
What is your definition of JOINT?

Connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of two or more Military Departments participate. (JP 1-02)

Are we JOINT?

Why do we need it?

...Services, by themselves, seldom have sufficient capability to independently support the Joint Forces Commander...
Agenda

- The Joint Logistics Course
- Strategical Logistics Overview
- Joint Command Relationships and Authorities
- Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief
- Discussion
To educate intermediate-level logisticians in planning, executing, and controlling joint logistics for service in a joint, Joint Task Force, Combatant Command or service component staff in a joint, interagency, and/or multinational environment.
JLC is the only course in the Department of Defense that is sponsored by the Joint Chiefs of Staff J4 for Joint Logistics training.

JLC integrates component functional skills and knowledge through the study of strategy, doctrine, theory, programs and processes. JLC provides the opportunity for students to develop the attributes, perspectives and insights necessary to manage logistics globally. All course material is unclassified.
Who Can Attend?

The course is a two-week resident interactive education designed for mid-to-senior level personnel.

This includes the following:

- Military Officers (O4-O6)
- Warrant Officers (W3 through W5)
- Senior Non-Commissioned Officers (E7 through E8)
- DoD Civilians (GS12 through GS 15 or equivalent)

Assigned to, or en route to, a position requiring strategic level joint logistics knowledge…

** Waivers can be submitted for individuals not meeting grade requirements**
## FY16 Class Schedule

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16-002</td>
<td>9-Nov-15</td>
<td>20-Nov-15</td>
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<td>16-003</td>
<td>7-Dec-15</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-012</td>
<td>12-Sep-16</td>
<td>23-Sep-16</td>
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</table>

All unfilled quotas are available for anyone to fill 45 days out from class start date.

For more information visit the ALU website: [http://www.alu.army.mil](http://www.alu.army.mil) or send an email to: [usarmy.lee.tradoc.mbx.leee-almc-joint-course-on-logistics@mail.mil](mailto:usarmy.lee.tradoc.mbx.leee-almc-joint-course-on-logistics@mail.mil)
Objectives

- Understand the complexities of the JOINT world
  Relationships (COCOM, OPCON, TACON, Support)
  Roles (assigned, allocated, apportioned)
  Responsibilities (supported versus supporting)
  Authorities (Title 10, Title 14, Title 32)

- Understand operational level logistics organizations in a combatant command (CCMD) Area of Responsibility that leverage strategic capabilities:
  Deployment and Distribution Operations Center
  Defense Logistics Agency Contingency Support Team
  Army Field Support Brigade
  Fleet Support Center
  Defense Support to Civil Authorities
  Defense Contracting Management Agency
  Combined Air Operations Centers
  Fleet Logistics Centers
Objectives

• Understand Service specific tactical level logistics organizations and capabilities that support/deliver operational logistics to the joint force

• Understand joint logistics Joint Capability Areas and how Services and CCMDs deliver these capabilities to the joint force

• Understand and apply the logisticians' role in the Joint Operational Planning Process (JOPP)

• Understand the logistics capabilities and organizations of multinational, interagency and non-governmental partners

• Comprehend and apply the processes, elements, and organizational capabilities involved in joint force reception operations

• Understand the Title 10/14 Service responsibilities and the joint force commanders’ directive authority for logistics (DAFL)
Objectives

- Understand and apply executive agent, lead service, common-user logistics

- Understand and apply the roles of CCDR J4, and JTF J4 in organizing and executing joint logistics within a theater to meet operational needs

- Understand and apply the roles and responsibilities of a Joint Staff and Joint Task Force headquarters, joint boards, cells, bureaus and working groups

**As of 9 July 2014 this course was awarded 1.5 Joint Qualified Officer (JQO) points + 0.5 JQO points awarded for Joint Humanitarian Operations Course = 2.0 JQO points earned during two-week course**
Joint Logistics Course (JLC) graduates will be confident and capable in applying their knowledge of organizations, authorities, and processes that comprise the Joint Logistics Enterprise (JLEnt**) in assuring both readiness and the planning and executing of support across the full range of military operations.

**The JLEnt is a multi-tiered matrix of key global logistics providers cooperatively structured to achieve a common purpose (JP 4, Oct 13).
The Joint Logistics Enterprise (JLEnt)

- OSD and Joint Staff
- Military Services and Defense Agencies
- Industry
- Joint Deployment Process Owner
- Joint Distribution Process Owner
- Joint Force Commanders
- Multinational Partners
- Interagency
- Non-Governmental Organizations

Integrated Joint Logistics Processes

Integrated Processes That Provide The JFC Freedom Of Action
Course Design

Terminal Learning Objectives

TLO 1.
Comprehend the Joint Logistics Enterprise (organizations, authorities, and processes).

Conditions: Given a classroom environment with white boards, computers, internet and classroom materials that include course rubric on written communications.

Standards: An individual, well-written 3-5 page paper that critically reviews a case study in terms of JLEnt organizations, authorities, and processes.

Learning Domain: Cognitive
Level of Learning: Application

TLO 2.
Comprehend joint logistics concepts associated with planning and execution.

Conditions: Given a classroom environment with white boards, computers, internet and classroom materials that include course rubric for developing a viable concept of support.

Standards: A workgroup-developed concept of support outline (white-boarded) for a foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) scenario, applying the concepts, organizations, authorities, and processes specific to the crisis at hand.

Learning Domain: Cognitive
Level of Learning: Application

TLO 3.
Apply Joint Logistics Enterprise and joint logistics concepts to a planning scenario.

Conditions: Given a classroom environment with white boards, computers, internet and classroom materials that include course rubric for grading a decision briefing.

Standards: A workgroup-developed, viable crisis action concept of support decision briefing delivered for the FHA scenario.

Learning Domain: Cognitive
Level of Learning: Application
# Topical Design

**Course topics are aligned with JP 4.0**

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<th>CORE Log Functions (Chap 2)</th>
<th>Coord &amp; Synch Joint Log (Chap 3)</th>
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<td>Deployment and Distribution, USTRANSCOM &amp; DLA</td>
<td>Joint Command Relationships</td>
<td>Joint Concept Operations</td>
<td>Essential elements for Joint Logistics execution</td>
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<td>Students in-process</td>
<td>DOD Supply Chain Management</td>
<td>UAP Logistics</td>
<td>Joint Logistics Considerations</td>
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<tr>
<td>JLEnt introduction</td>
<td>Service Logistics Capabilities = Army, Navy, AF, Marine &amp; Coast Guard Service Briefs</td>
<td>Inter-organizational - Foreign Humanitarian Assistance, USAID/OFDA</td>
<td>JOPES</td>
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<tr>
<td>JSJ4 roles and functions</td>
<td>Operational Contract Support</td>
<td>JTF Haiti Case Study</td>
<td>JOPP</td>
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<td>Joint Logistics imperatives</td>
<td>Joint Engineering</td>
<td>FEMA</td>
<td>GCSS-J</td>
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<td>Health Services</td>
<td>DSCA</td>
<td>Theater Logistics Analysis</td>
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- **Lectures**
- **Guest Speakers**
- **Homework**

- **Student Led Facilitation**
Joint Strategic Logistics
Joint Logistics Doctrine: JP 4-0

CAPSTONE Document
• Concise logistics guidance
• Framework for Joint Logistics

Chapter 1
Joint Logistics Overview

Chapter 2
Core Logistics Capabilities

Chapter 3
Coord & Synch Joint Logistics

Chapter 4
Joint Logistics Planning

Chapter 5
Executing Joint Logistics

JP 4-0 In Action

Coordinating & Synchronizing . . .
Roles and Control Options
Planning . . .
Requirements, Concept of Support
Executing . . .
Plan versus Reality

Sustaining Combat Power For the Joint Force Commander
Strategic Roles & Relationships

Requirements

Global Logistics Providers

Joint Force Commanders

Resources

JOINT STAFF J3
JOINT DEPLOYMENT PROCESS OWNER

JOINT STAFF J4
READINESS, LEADING THE JLEnt

SERVICES
LIFE CYCLE PROCESS OWNERS

SERVICES / DLA
SUPPLIERS TO THE JOINT FORCE

USTRANSCOM
DISTRIBUTION PROCESS OWNER

Commercial Partners
Leading the JLEnt

JS J4 Vision: Enhancing Global Agility

Global Agility is the ability to rapidly project, aggregate, and employ capabilities worldwide to meet security challenges. It is enabled by...

Sustained Preparedness
- Access
- Partnerships
- Visibility

JF2020 Logistics Imperatives
- Global Distribution Network
- Global Logistics Readiness Awareness
- Responsive Logistics Planning

Key JLEnt Lines of Effort

PREPARING THE FORCE

SETTING THE THEATER

PROJECTING & SUSTAINING
DoD Logistics Is Big Business

Annual Budget:
$42 billion in supply
$68 billion in maintenance
$10 billion in transportation
$120 billion total logistics costs

Operational Resources:
51,000 vendors
2000+ legacy logistics systems
45,000+ requisitions per day
$77 billion inventory
Joint Logisticians – What They Do

Joint Log Planning
- Requirements
- Critical tasks
- Concept of support

Joint Log Execution
- Performance vs. plan
- Information rqmts
- Integration

Joint Log Control
- Visibility
- Authorities
- Organizational Options

Integrating, coordinating and synchronizing capabilities against joint force rqmts . . .

Optimize available logistics resources to provide effective joint outcomes at best value
Planning Considerations

OCS

Operational Energy

Realistic Logistics Constraints

Prepo / WRM

ADR/PDR
JF2020 should be rapidly deployable, able to aggregate from multiple points on the globe and precisely employ to effectively meet any security challenge.”

“Globally integrated operations is the concept for how the Joint Force should prepare for the security environment we will soon face….Globally integrated operations both enable and are premised upon global agility.”
Complexity of Joint Ops

You are the new JTF- J4!

Beyond Sustainment – Synchronizing Every Available Capability
DoD Strategic Guidance

• Future Joint Force that will be smaller and leaner, but agile, flexible, ready, and technologically advanced
• Global presence emphasizing Asia-Pacific and Middle East

• Primary Missions of the Armed Forces
  • Counterterrorism and irregular warfare
  • Deter and defeat aggression
  • Project power despite anti-access / area denial challenges
  • Counter weapons of mass destruction
  • Operate effectively in cyberspace and space
  • Maintain a safe, secure, and effective nuclear deterrent
  • Defend the homeland and provide support to civil authorities
  • Provide stabilizing presence
  • Conduct stability and counterinsurgency operations
  • Conduct humanitarian, disaster relief, and other operations
“Globally integrated operations is the concept for how the Joint Force should prepare for the security environment we will soon face.”

“Globally integrated operations both enable and are premised upon global agility.”

Force Development Implications for Logistics in Joint Force 2020

- “Improve strategic and operational mobility.”
- “Ensure force is rapidly employable on a global scale.”
- “Continue to develop and implement the Joint Logistics Enterprise.”
- “Synchronize global distribution.”
- “Reduce operational energy demand.”
- “Develop common procedures with partners.”
- “Realize mission command through Joint Professional Military Education.”
Joint Force Logistics

Capstone Concept for Joint Operations Joint Force 2020

Globally Integrated Operations

Global Agility

Joint Force 2020 Logistics Imperatives

Global Distribution Network
JF2020 End State: An enhanced global network able to deploy, position, and sustain the Joint force anywhere in the world.

Global Logistics Readiness Awareness

Responsive Logistics Planning Capabilities
JF2020 End State: A versatile planning system that fully incorporates logistics considerations in all phases, leveraging improvements in information systems.
Thoughts to Consider

What you should know about Joint Logistics

- Eliminate risk-by-omission in plans
  - Near term: accept, mitigate or change the plan
  - Long term: programmatic solutions
- Must exercise/model logistics

Global Logistics Readiness Dashboard

- Speed of conflict requires increased logistics readiness
- Readiness is more than a C-rating
  - Capacity
  - Capability
  - Time
Joint Command Relationships and Authorities for Joint Logistics
Joint Forces Established

- Joint forces are established at three levels: unified commands, subordinate unified commands, and Joint Task Forces.
- In accordance with the Unified Command Plan, combatant commands are established by the President, through the SECDEF, with the advice and assistance of the Chairman, JCS.
- Commanders of unified commands may establish subordinate unified commands when so authorized by the SECDEF through the Chairman, JCS.
- Joint Task Forces can be established by the SECDEF, a CCDR, subordinate unified commander, or an existing JTF commander.
Unified Command Plan (UCP) (signed by POTUS)

Geographic Versus Functional COCOM or CCMD

USNORTHCOM

USEUCOM

USCENTCOM

USPACOM

USSTRATCOM

USAFRICOM

USSTRANSCOM

USSOUTHCOM

USSOCOM
Force Planning

## Conventional Force “Pools” & Command Relationships

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<th>“Pool” Type</th>
<th>J-Staff Element</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>C2 Relationship</th>
<th>Document</th>
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<tr>
<td>Apportioned</td>
<td>J5</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>None*</td>
<td>OPLANs/CONPLANs w/TPFDD &amp; GFMIG,** JSCP***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allocated</td>
<td>J3</td>
<td>Operations</td>
<td>OPCON</td>
<td>OPORDS/DEPORDS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Service Retained/Unassigned</td>
<td>JSJ3 (“J33” at Norfolk)</td>
<td>Readiness</td>
<td>Departmental</td>
<td>Service Force Structure memos and messages</td>
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<td>• USA-FORSCOM,</td>
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<td>• USMC-MARFORCOM,</td>
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<td>• USN-NAVFLTFOR,</td>
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<td>• USAF - AIR COMBAT COMMAND (ACC)</td>
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**Global Force Management Implementation Guidance  
***Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
Assignment and Transfer of Forces

The Law: “Unless otherwise directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense, the authority, direction, and control of the commander of a combatant command with respect to the commands and forces assigned to that command include the command functions of . . . Giving authoritative direction to subordinate commands and forces necessary to carry out missions assigned to the command, including authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics . . .”

[Diagram showing command relationships and transfer of forces]

- **Assigned**: Permanent or unknown duration
  - Combatant Command (COCOM)
    - Operational Control (OPCON)
    - Tactical Control (TACON)
    - Includes directive authority for logistics (DAFL)

- **Attached/Transient**: Relatively Temporary
  - Operational Control (OPCON)
  - Tactical Control (TACON)
  - Support
  - These do NOT include authoritative direction for logistics!

If a commander of a combatant command at any time considers his authority, direction, or control with respect to any of the commands or forces assigned to the command to be insufficient to command effectively, the commander shall promptly inform the Secretary of Defense. Title 10, USC, 164. (c)(3)

The Secretary of Defense may specify adjustments to accommodate authorities beyond OPCON. JP 0-2, chap 3, para 4.d

“Under crisis action, wartime conditions, or where critical situations make diversion of the normal logistic process necessary, the logistic authority of CCDRs enables them to use all facilities and supplies of all forces assigned to their commands as necessary for the accomplishment of their missions. The President or SecDef may extend this authority to attached forces when transferring those forces for a specific mission and should specify this authority in the establishing directive or order. Joint logistic doctrine and policy developed by the CJCS establishes wartime logistic support guidance to assist the CCRD in conducting successful joint operations.” Joint Pub 1
Joint Command Relationships

• **Combatant Command (COCOM)** – command authority over *assigned* forces. Source: Title 10 US Code; “Forces for Combatant Commanders” memo signed by SECDEF. Missions: security cooperation, emergencies, etc.

• **Operational Control (OPCON)** – *allocated* forces. Source: DEPORDs, OPORDs, FRAGOs. Planned (OPLANs) with *apportioned* forces. Missions: war, foreign humanitarian assistance, Defense support to civil authorities.

• **Tactical Control (TACON)** – subset of OPCON. Source: OPORDs, FRAGOs. Missions: usually in an existing theater of operations or transiting through an AOR.

• **Support** – *Joint Planning and Execution Community* (JPEC). Source: Unified Command Plan (UCP) signed by POTUS, DEPORDs, OPORDs. Missions: all.
Other Forms of Control (not command)
It is derived from service responsibilities in Title 10 USC

➢ administrative control (ADCON)
Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. (JP 1)

➢ coordinating authority
A commander or individual assigned responsibility for coordinating specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Military Departments, two or more joint force components, or two or more forces of the same Service. The commander or individual has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. (JP 1)

➢ direct liaison authorized (DIRLAUTH)
That authority granted by a commander (any level) to a subordinate to directly consult or coordinate an action with a command or agency within or outside of the granting command. Direct liaison authorized is a coordination relationship, not an authority through which command may be exercised. (JP 1)
Support
An element of a command that assists, protects, or supplies other forces in combat. (JP 1)

Supported Commander
In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander’s force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required. (JP 3-0)

Supporting Commander
(DOD) 2. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander's force, and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander. (JP 3-0)
General Concepts

- Logistics is a **National** and **Service department** responsibility – inherently part of administrative control (ADCON)
- **“Support”** is a bonafide joint command relationship (nothing else required)
- “**DAFL**” (*directive authority for logistics*) as a derivative of COCOM (for assigned forces only or as spelled-out in a SECDEF execution order)
- There may be service component/agency leads
  - **Executive Agency** – The Secretary of Defense or the Deputy Secretary of Defense may designate a DoD EA and assign associated responsibilities, functions, and authorities within DoD. The head of a DOD service component/agency may be designated as a DoD EA. (JP 1)  [http://dod-executiveagent.osd.mil/](http://dod-executiveagent.osd.mil/)
  - **Lead Service** - A Service component or DoD agency that is responsible for execution of common-user item or service support in a specific combatant command or multinational operation as defined in the combatant command or subordinate joint force commander’s operation plan, operation order, and/or directives. (JP 4-0)
The Services will provide logistics support for service forces, including procurement, distribution, supply, equipment and maintenance unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of Defense.
Where Does Joint Happen?

- **Boards.** An organized group of individuals within a joint force commander’s headquarters, appointed by the commander (or other authority) that meets with the purpose of gaining guidance or decision. Its responsibilities and authority are governed by the authority that established the board. Boards are chaired by a senior leader with members representing major staff elements, subordinate commands, liaison officers (LNOs), and other organizations as required. There are two types: Command and Functional. (JP 3-33)

- **Center.** An enduring functional organization, with a supporting staff, designed to perform a joint function within a joint force commander’s headquarters. (JP 3-33)

- **Cell.** A subordinate organization formed around a specific process, capability, or activity within a designated larger organization of a joint force commander’s headquarters. (JP 3-33)

- **Working Group.** An enduring or ad hoc organization within a joint force commander’s headquarters consisting of a core functional group and other staff and component representatives whose purpose is to provide analysis on the specific function to users. (JP 3-33)
Logistics Boards, Centers, Cells & Working Groups

Joint Logistics Operations Center
Joint Deployment and Distribution Operations Center
Combatant Commander Logistic Procurement Support Board (CLPSB)
Joint Acquisition Requirements Board (JARB)
Joint Civil-Military Engineering Board (JCMEB)
Joint Environmental Management Board (JEMB)
Joint Facilities Utilization Board (JFUB)
Logistics Coordination Board
Theater - Joint Transportation Board (T-JTB)
Joint Movement Center (JMC)
Theater Patient Movement Requirements Center (TPMRC)
Joint Patient Movement Requirements Center (JPMRC)
Joint Blood Program Office (JBPO)
Joint Petroleum Office (JPO)
Subarea Petroleum Office
Joint Mortuary Affairs Office (JMAO)
Explosive Hazards Coordination Cell (EHCC)
Humanitarian Assistance
Disaster Relief
Mandate:
- Save lives
- Alleviate human suffering
- Reduce the economic and social impact of disasters

Criteria:
- Host country must ask for, or be willing to accept USG assistance
- The disaster is of such magnitude that it is beyond the host country’s ability to respond adequately
- It is in the best interest of the United States Government
Why Do Foreign Aid?

• Achieve peace and security
• Support just and democratic governance
• Invest in people (health and education)
• Promote economic growth and prosperity
• Provide needed humanitarian assistance
• Promote International understanding
• Strengthen Consular and management capabilities
Relationships During a HA/DR Operation

• During international disasters/emergencies, DOS decides if, when, and to what extent, emergency relief is to be provided by the USG.
• USAID is the USG’s Lead Federal Agency for coordinating all aspects of foreign disaster relief.
• DoD always functions in a supporting role during FDR operations.
**Review: USG FDR Process (with optional DoD involvement)**

**Disaster Occurs**

Locals and HN Respond; Most responses, this is all that is needed

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**Initial Information Gathering**

- OFDA Regional Management Calls AMBO/COM & MDRO to begin info gathering / sharing
- OFDA/W disseminates info to Inter-Agency, and other stake-holders
  Begins crisis planning/ Alert elements such as USAR Teams and DART.
- OFDA at CCMD shares OFDA SITREPS, USAID Fact Sheets, and planning ideas w/ CCMD Leaders & Staff (email & OPTs)

**Decide if USG will Respond**

OFDA Determines if event meets criteria
1. Host Nation Asks/Willing to Accept?
2. Beyond HN capacity?
3. Response In USG National Interest?

**YES?**

Disaster Declaration Cable (Normally written by OFDA and MDRO, signed by Ambassador / COM)

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**DoD Responds in Support of OFDA**

**AMBO / COM**

- JTF Responds
- OFDA Field Response Team (DART)
- MITAM (Request for DoD support)

**Key Leaders**

- CCMD assigns Exec Agent / JTF
- JCS cuts Orders to CCMD
- OSD Approves Exec Sec Policy
- Exec Sec Memo Goes through STATE to OSD
- OFDA drafts Exec Sec Memo $ / Reimbursable?

**OFDA (Federal Lead) Responds**

- ID Humanitarian Needs and Gaps, program $ toward (continual process)

**Determine Response Options**
- Initial $50k (+/-)
- Further Grants to NGOs / UN., etc.
- Ship Emergency Commodities
- Staff / Team / DART deploy
- Stand up RMT in Washington DC

**Exception:**

DoD can respond immediately to save life, limb, or eyesight if assets are ‘on-scene’ already (The “72 hour rule”)

However, This is not a carte blanche, OFDA should still validate DoD’s activities related to FHA

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*DoD Responds in Support of OFDA*
The U.S. military is not the instrument of first resort for humanitarian response but supports civilian relief agencies.

The U.S. military may be involved when:

- The military provides a **unique service**
- Civilian response capacity is **overwhelmed**
- Civilian authorities **request assistance**

When the U.S. military does become involved:

- The military mission should be clearly defined
- The risks should be minimal
- Core DoD missions should not be affected
A Challenging Environment: The Fog of Relief

- NGOs
- ICRC
- Corporations & Communities
- WFP
- UNOCHA
- USG
- UNHCR
- Other Donors
- UNDP
- IOM
- International Police Presence
- Host Nation Response Authorities
- Affected Country Requirements
- Other Nations Military
- Host Nation Security Forces
Interagency Operational Partners

Fairfax County VA Fire Department

LA County Fire Department

US Forest Service

Bureau of Land Management

DoD

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

US Public Health Service’s Federal Occupational Health

National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration

US Geological Survey
The Humanitarian System: Clusters

• System for humanitarian coordination of U.N., IOs, NGOs, etc.

• Supports to Host Nation response efforts

• Coordination, not Command & Control

• Sector-Specific Assessments, Information, and Programs
• Concept of Operations (CONOPS) and Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP) for joint forces at the operational and tactical levels tasked to perform Foreign Disaster Relief (FDR) operations

• Intended for Joint Task Force Commanders and below

• OFDA participated in the design of the handbook
In the end…

**OFDA as the lead manages…**

*In support of the U.S. Ambassador who sets policy.*

And we all have a responsibility to see the response succeed…

**We are one USG team!**
Discussion